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BOROUGH OF WIDNES



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for

1962

BOROUGH OF WIDNES
A N N U A L R E P O R T
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
1962

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report for 1962 which shows that the health of the residents of the Borough compared favourably with that of previous years. The birth rate was the highest since 1947 and the death rate was lower than that of the previous two years.

The adjusted birth rate was 23.1 per 1,000 of the population as against 20.2 per 1,000 for 1961 and the adjusted death rate of 14.2 per 1,000 compared favourably with 14.9 per 1,000 for 1961. The birth rate for England and Wales was 18.0 and the death rate 11.9.

The infant mortality rate which was 28.5 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.4 per 1,000 for England and Wales was slightly higher than for 1961 (27.7). The stillbirth rate of 26.3 however, was lower than for the previous two years. There was one maternal death producing a rate of 0.75 per 1,000 total births.

Compared with 1961 there was a substantial reduction in deaths from diseases of the nervous system and sense organs, and although mortality due to circulatory diseases was about the same as last year there was a sharp fall in coronary deaths. Total cancer deaths were also similar to last year but included an increase in victims of lung cancer. Accidental deaths including those due to road traffic accidents were higher than normal. There were 11 deaths resulting from road traffic accidents amongst persons normally resident in the Borough, a grim reminder of the necessity for careful driving, the provision of good motoring roads and the removal of hazards likely to cause accidents amongst the unwary.

The downward trend in notifications of respiratory tuberculosis was arrested as a result of an extensive miniature mass radiography campaign. Nevertheless the case rate for 1962 would have been considered to be low a few years ago, and deaths from the disease and notifications of non respiratory tuberculosis were the lowest ever recorded. I am grateful to Dr. H. N. Bleasdale, Medical Director of the Liverpool Regional Hospital Mass Radiography Service for details of the mass radiography campaign which I have included in the body of my report. The incidence of infectious diseases generally continued to fall.

The staffing fortunes of the Public Health Department took a turn for the better during the year when despite the resignation of two public health inspectors four new appointments were made. The ability to recruit staff can be directly related to the regrading of the posts of district public health inspectors. A full establishment of inspectors is of course essential if the commitments of the department, which now include an extensive smokeless zone programme, are to be adequately covered.

No. 1 Smoke Control Order came into force in March and in December the Minister of Housing and Local Government made an Order for No. 2 Area to become operative in September, 1963. During the year 3,885 visits to properties in these two areas were made. The effects of the No. 1 Smoke Control Area have resulted in a most favourable reaction from the residents in the Ditton Area.

Under the Public Health Act 2,578 visits were made; 534 under the Housing Act and 114 Shops Act inspections were included in the years work. Two hundred and sixty-two samples of food were taken and 725 inspections carried out under the Food and Drugs Act. Disinfection and disinfection services were maintained.

Altogether 607 informal and 225 statutory notices were served and legal proceedings taken in 23 instances.

During the year 1 clearance area and 7 individual unfit houses were represented for demolition and 1 for closure. In this period 110 houses were demolished and 3 closed. Owing to the reduced availability of new houses for slum clearance representations of houses for demolition and closure were much lower than for previous years.

In conclusion I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Health Committee for their support and encouragement during the year, and also to the officials of the Corporation, in particular to Mr. D. M. Griffiths, for his assistance at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. BUNTING,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Centre,
Kingsway,
Widnes.

Tel. No. Widnes 3055

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the Borough in acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,178
Population at Census, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,165
Population estimated, 1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,300
Density of Population (i.e. No. of persons per acre)	...						8.6
No. of Inhabited Houses (1951 Census)	...	...	...	...			12,459
No. of Inhabited Houses (end of 1962 according to rate book)							15,395
Rateable Value of Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	£572,754
Sum represented by 1d rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,287

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

Live Births							
Number - Males 656	Females 642	...	...	...	...		1,298
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.1
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...						4.4
Stillbirths							
Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...				26.3
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,333
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	...	...	...			37
Infant mortality rates							
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...					28.5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births							29.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births							17.5
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.3
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.3
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...						45.0
Maternal mortality (including abortion)							
Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...				0.75
Deaths							
Number - Males 311	Females 240	...	...	...	...		551
Rate per 1,000 population - Crude	...	...	...	...			10.3
Adjusted	...	...	...	...			14.2
Excess of births over deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	747
Death rate from influenza per 1,000 of the population	...						.06
Death rate from cancer per 1,000 of the population	...						1.88
Death rate from respiratory tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	...	...	...	...	...	...	.02
Death rate from measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	...		Nil
Death rate from whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Percentage of total deaths occurring in hospitals etc.	...						49

POPULATION -

The population returns since 1861 are given below:-

Year	Population	Inhabited Houses	Average per house
1861	6,893	1,150	5.99
1871	14,359	2,519	5.66
1881	24,918	4,994	5.00
1891	30,011	5,121	5.86
1901	28,580	5,350	5.34
1911	31,544	6,102	5.16
1921	38,879	7,437	5.22
1931	40,619	8,534	4.63
1951	48,785	12,459	3.91
Est. 1962	53,300	15,395	3.46

The Registrar General's estimate of the population for the year 1962 was 53,300. This is an increase of 650 over the estimated population for 1961.

LIVE BIRTHS -

	Totals	Males	Females	
Legitimate	1,241	620	621)	Birth-rate ... 23.1
Illegitimate	57	36	21)	
Birth-rate for England and Wales	...	...	...	18.0

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS -

The percentage of births which were illegitimate during each of the past fifteen years is as follows:-

1948	.....	4.5 per cent	1955	.....	3.3 per cent
1949	.....	4.3 per cent	1956	.....	4.0 per cent
1950	.....	4.5 per cent	1957	.....	4.2 per cent
1951	.....	5.1 per cent	1958	.....	4.1 per cent
1952	.....	4.1 per cent	1959	.....	4.7 per cent
1953	.....	4.2 per cent	1960	.....	3.8 per cent
1954	.....	3.2 per cent	1961	.....	5.2 per cent
		1962	.....	4.4 per cent	

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1962 -

CAUSES OF DEATH	All ages	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years and over
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis (Other Forms)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasms -									
Stomach	17	-	-	-	-	2	6	6	3
Lung, bronchus	35	-	-	-	-	3	17	10	5
Breast	7	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3
Uterus	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	36	-	-	-	-	3	14	12	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Diabetes	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	58	-	1	-	1	1	8	15	32
Coronary disease, Angina	73	-	-	-	-	6	30	25	12
Hypertension with heart disease	20	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	11
Other heart diseases	81	-	-	-	1	3	12	19	46
Other circulatory diseases	33	-	-	-	-	1	7	9	16
Influenza	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Pneumonia	39	4	-	-	-	1	6	8	20
Bronchitis	33	-	-	-	-	-	11	15	7
Other diseases of resp. system	7	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	4	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	9	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other diseases	46	25	-	-	-	1	3	4	13
Motor vehicle accidents	11	-	-	3	2	-	4	2	-
All other accidents	15	-	1	-	1	1	2	4	6
Suicide	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1
Homicide and War	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals:	550	37	3	4	8	29	135	142	192

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AGE GROUPS OVER THE PAST TWELVE YEARS AND RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION -

Year	Age Groups					Per 1,000 total population	
	1-14	15-44	45-64	65 & over	All ages	Widnes	England & Wales
1951	2	13	36	37	88	1.80	1.96
1952	1	11	43	48	103	2.11	1.99
1953	1	9	44	59	113	2.31	1.99
1954	-	8	30	48	86	1.74	2.04
1955	-	7	40	59	106	2.12	2.06
1956	-	8	46	50	104	2.08	2.08
1957	1	4	45	55	105	2.08	2.09
1958	-	6	48	57	111	2.19	2.12
1959	2	6	32	42	82	1.60	2.14
1960	2	5	46	51	104	2.01	2.16
1961	2	4	49	43	98	1.86	2.16
1962	-	10	42	48	100	1.88	2.18

DETAILS OF CANCER DEATHS OVER THE PAST EIGHT YEARS -

Year	Site	Age Groups					Rate per 1,000 pop'n	Total All Ages	
		1-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75 +		M	F
1955	Stomach	-	1	6	8	3	0.36	12	6
	Lung bronchus	-	-	15	16	2	0.66	31	2
	Other sites	-	6	19	15	15	1.10	24	31
1956	Stomach	-	-	7	9	4	0.40	9	11
	Lung bronchus	-	2	13	12	4	0.62	27	4
	Other sites	-	6	26	17	4	1.06	23	30
1957	Stomach	-	-	7	8	3	0.36	12	6
	Lung bronchus	-	-	14	12	4	0.59	26	4
	Other sites	1	4	17	24	11	1.13	31	26
1958	Stomach	-	-	10	8	4	0.43	12	10
	Lung bronchus	-	-	12	8	3	0.45	20	3
	Other sites	-	6	26	18	16	1.30	26	40
1959	Stomach	-	1	8	3	3	0.29	12	3
	Lung bronchus	-	-	7	7	1	0.29	13	2
	Other sites	2	5	17	9	19	1.02	18	34
1960	Stomach	-	-	6	8	3	0.33	7	10
	Lung bronchus	-	3	22	8	2	0.68	33	2
	Other sites	2	2	18	21	9	1.00	29	23
1961	Stomach	-	-	9	4	5	0.34	12	6
	Lung bronchus	-	-	14	6	3	0.44	20	3
	Other sites	2	4	26	13	12	1.08	21	36
1962	Stomach	-	2	6	6	3	0.32	8	9
	Lung bronchus	-	3	17	10	5	0.66	29	6
	Other sites	-	5	19	14	10	0.90	23	25

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM -

The following table shows death rates per 1,000 of the population from diseases of the respiratory system which occurred in the Borough, together with corresponding data for England and Wales.

Disease	Widnes	England & Wales
Influenza	0.056	0.071
Pneumonia	0.732	0.677
Bronchitis	0.619	0.713
Other diseases of respiratory system	0.075	0.113
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.657	0.510
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.019	0.059

DETAILS OF DEATHS DUE TO ACCIDENTS -

The number of accidental deaths during 1962 was higher than for the previous year and above the average for the previous ten years. Mortality resulting from road traffic accidents was particularly high. The following tables show:-

(a) CAUSE OF ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS - 1962

CAUSE	Under 1 year	1 - 4 years	5 - 14 years	15 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 - 74 years	75 years and over	All ages
Road traffic accidents	1	1	3	2	4	2	-	11
Falls	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	6
Occurring at work	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Gassing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Drowning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other accidental deaths	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
TOTALS	1	1	3	4	6	6	6	26

(b) PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF ACCIDENTAL DEATHS OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	All Causes	Road Traffic	At Work	Falls
1953	13	3	1	6
1954	19	5	2	8
1955	25	4	3	10
1956	19	6	1	6
1957	14	4	2	4
1958	22	4	2	7
1959	18	7	1	4
1960	25	6	3	8
1961	14	6	1	4
1962	26	11	3	6

The following table summarises the vital statistics of the Borough

Year	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	No. Regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1,000 live births	Total	
											No. of deaths regis- tered	No. of deaths regis- tered
1962	1,298	24.4	550	10.3	35	26	1	0.75	37	28	25	22
1961	1,121	21.3	560	10.6	31	27	1	0.87	31	28	21	19
1960	1,156	22.3	529	10.2	35	29	Nil	Nil	34	29	19	16
1959	1,108	21.6	470	9.2	27	24	Nil	Nil	26	23	18	16
1958	1,045	20.6	511	10.1	26	24	Nil	Nil	38	36	27	26
1957	1,153	22.9	477	9.5	29	25	1	0.85	32	28	23	20
Ave. 5 years, 1957-61	1,117	21.7	509	9.9	30	26	0.4	0.34	32	29	22	19

Adjusted live birth-rate (comparability factor 0.95) - 23.1

Adjusted death-rate (comparability factor 1.37) - 14.2

VITAL STATISTICS

The following provisional figures based on the Registrar General's Quarterly Returns of birth and death rates, together with case rates for certain infectious diseases for England and Wales are shown together with corresponding data in respect of the Borough of Widnes.

	England & Wales	Borough of Widnes
	Rates per 1,000 population	Rates per 1,000 population
<u>Births:</u>		
Live births	18.0	23.1 (c)
Stillbirths	(0.33 (18.1 (a)	(0.66 (26.3 (a)
<u>Deaths:</u>		
All causes	11.9	14.2 (c)
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.066	0.019
Respiratory	0.059	0.019
Non-respiratory	0.007	Nil
Cancer (all forms)	2.18	1.88
Lung and bronchus	0.51	0.66
Other cancer	1.67	1.22
Maternal mortality (total)	0.35 (a)	0.75 (a)
Maternal causes (excluding abortion)	0.28 (a)	0.75 (a)
Due to abortion	0.07 (a)	Nil
Infant mortality	21.4 (b)	28.5 (b)
Neo-natal mortality	15.1 (b)	22.3 (b)
<u>Notifications (Corrected):</u>		
Typhoid Fever	0.003	0.019
Paratyphoid Fever	0.003	0.019
Meningococcal Infection	0.012	0.019
Scarlet Fever	0.328	0.169
Whooping Cough	0.179	Nil
Diphtheria	0.000	Nil
Erysipelas	0.038	Nil
Smallpox	0.001	Nil
Measles	3.959	5.872
Acute Pneumonia	0.268	0.187
Acute Poliomyelitis	0.006	0.019
Acute Encephalitis	0.001	Nil
Dysentery	0.662	Nil
Food Poisoning	0.110	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	0.153	0.019
Tuberculosis -		
Respiratory	0.385	0.431
Meninges and C.N.S.	0.004	Nil
Other	0.054	0.019
Anthrax	0.000	Nil

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births

(b) Per 1,000 related births

(c) Adjusted rate

The following statistics are taken from the annual reports of the Medical Officer of Health for the years 1932, 1940 and 1952 and are shown together with comparable data relating to the year under review. Rates are per 1,000 of population or as given.

	1962	1952	1940*	1932
Estimated population	53,300	48,800	42,270	41,130
Crude birth rate	24.4	20.1	23.84	20.1
Illegitimate births (percentage of total live births)	4.4	4.1	4.7	3.2
Crude death rate	10.3	10.5	14.6	11.5
Excess of births over deaths	747	471	389	354
Infant mortality per 1,000 births	28	34	88	74
Maternal mortality per 1,000 births	0.75	Nil	2.97	5.8
Deaths from - measles	Nil	Nil	0.02	Nil
diphtheria	Nil	Nil	0.14	0.07
whooping cough	Nil	0.02	Nil	0.17
scarlet fever	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
respiratory tuberculosis	0.02	0.37	0.76	1.02
tuberculosis (other forms)	Nil	0.02	0.19	0.32
cancer	1.88	2.11	1.65	1.34
diseases of circulatory system	3.88	3.55	2.74	2.62
diseases of respiratory system	1.40	1.30	3.43	1.31
vascular lesions of nervous system	1.09	1.13	0.95	0.32
motor vehicle accidents	0.21	0.08	0.09	0.46
all other accidents	0.28	0.08	0.61	
Deaths under 65 years of age - percent- age of total	39	44	62	70

* Statistical data for 1942 is not available.

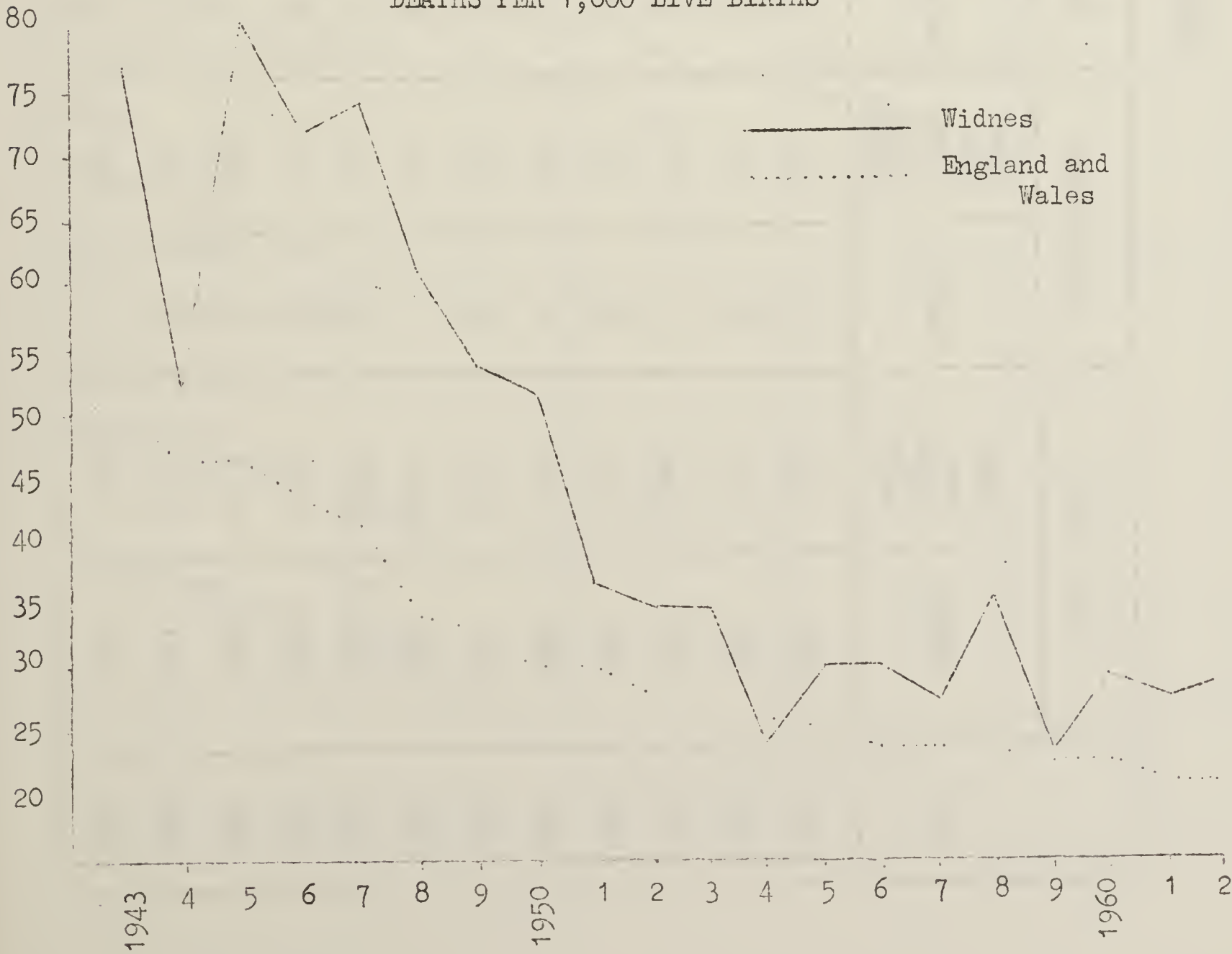
INFANT MORTALITY

The causes of deaths of infants during 1962 are recorded in the following table and as in previous years the chief group is one relating to premature births. There were 37 deaths of infants under 1 year representing a rate of 28.5 per 1,000 live births which was higher than for 1961 but lower than the average of the previous five years.

Although the infant death rate was only slightly higher and the still-birth rate slightly lower than for 1961 the perinatal mortality rate increased from 41.7 to 45.0 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. This was due to a change in the pattern of infant deaths showing a higher than normal percentage occurring in the first week of life.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 -12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	18	3	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	21
Congenital malformation	4	-	-	-	4	3	-	1	-	8
Bronchiolitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	4
Other diseases of early infancy	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Total:	25	4	-	-	29	3	4	1	-	37

INFANT MORTALITY
DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



DEATHS OF INFANTS 1951-62

Year	Live Births		Stillbirths		Neo-natal		Infant Deaths		Perinatal		Stillbirths + Infant Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop'n	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births	Number	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number	Rate per 1,000 live births	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births
1951	1,001	20.7	22	22	23	23	36	36	45	44	58	57
1952	982	20.3	25	25	23	23	33	34	48	48	58	58
1953	961	19.9	27	27	23	24	33	34	50	52	60	61
1954	904	18.3	36	38	17	19	22	23	53	56	58	62
1955	970	19.5	26	26	19	20	29	30	45	45	55	55
1956	1,011	20.2	34	33	18	18	30	30	52	50	64	61
1957	1,153	22.9	29	25	23	20	32	28	52	44	61	51
1958	1,045	20.6	26	24	27	26	38	36	53	49	64	60
1959	1,108	21.6	27	24	18	16	26	23	45	37	53	47
1960	1,156	22.3	35	29	19	16	34	29	52	44	69	58
1961	1,121	21.3	31	27	21	19	31	28	48	42	62	54
1962	1,298	23.1	35	26	29	22	37	28	72	45	72	54

LABORATORY FACILITIES -

Thirty six specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination during 1962 and were found to be negative. Of these, 13 specimens were routine and 11 were contacts of a case of typhoid fever. Twelve specimens were taken as part of the medical examination of Water Department employees.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE -

(i) Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

DISEASES	Total cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	9	-	-
Para-typhoid	1	1	-
Dysentery	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-
Acute Pneumonia	10	1	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	-	-
Typhoid Fever	1	1	-
Meningococcal Infection ...	1	1	-
Measles	313	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	-
Acute Polioencephalitis ...	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-
Tuberculosis -			
(a) Pulmonary (M	13	4	1
(F	10	3	-
(Total	23	7	1
(b) Non (M	-	-	-
Pulmonary (F	1	1	-
(Total	1	1	-

(ii) Analysis of Notifiable Diseases in Age Groups

C A S E S N O T I F I E D											
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Total cases at all ages	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 24 years	25 - 44 years	45 - 64 years	65 years and over	Age Unknown
Scarlet Fever 	9	-	-	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles 	313	13	92	94	109	5	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Pneumonia ...	10	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery 	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid 	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever ...	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory Tuberculosis											
M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	-
F	10	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	1	-	-
Non-Res. Tuberculosis											
M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	362	15	94	99	113	9	3	13	8	6	2

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM -

There was one case of ophthalmia neonatorum during the year.

SCARLET FEVER -

Nine cases were notified during the year. The number of cases notified during the preceeding five years were: 1957 - 64; 1958 - 59; 1959 - 67; 1960 - 30; 1961 - 26.

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS -

The following table shows details of the incidence of poliomyelitis during the past fourteen years. Only one of these cases had been inoculated against the disease and this was very mild. There was one case notified during 1962.

Year	No. of cases	No. of deaths	Year	No. of cases	No. of deaths
1949	7	1	1956	8	-
1950	4	-	1957	-	-
1951	1	-	1958	3	-
1952	3	-	1959	7	-
1953	2	-	1960	-	-
1954	4	1	1961	2	-
1955	4	-	1962	1	-

DIPHTHERIA -

There have been no cases of diphtheria notified in the Borough during the past six years.

TYPHOID & PARATYPHOID FEVER -

The notified case of typhoid fever was diagnosed upon the return of the patient from Italy where, for the previous month, she had been staying with relatives. This particular form was epidemic in Italy at the time.

It was not possible to trace the source of the case of paratyphoid fever which appeared to be quite isolated so far as the area was concerned.

Both cases responded well to treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS -

Details of cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease during 1962 will be found in the following table:-

1.

Age Periods (Years)	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 44	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
55 - 64	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 upwards	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	13	10	-	1	1	-	-	-
	23		1		1		-	

Table 2 shows the incidence of tuberculosis in the Borough during the past thirty years.

2.

Annual Average	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	
	Case rate per 1,000 popula- tion	Death rate per 1,000 popula- tion	Case rate per 1,000 popula- tion	Death rate per 1,000 popula- tion
1932 - 1936	1.02	.70	.78	.22
1937 - 1941	.86	.66	.55	.15
1942 - 1946	.98	.64	.52	.10
1947 - 1951	1.17	.50	.35	.08
1952 - 1956	.98	.17	.13	.02
1957 - 1961	.42	.05	.08	.01
1962	.43	.02	.02	Nil

There were 23 cases of respiratory tuberculosis and one death from the disease during the year representing .43 and .02 per 1,000 of the population. The increase over the previous year in cases notified resulted from a Mass Radiography Survey which took place during 1962. The death rate for the disease was the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. There was one case of non-respiratory tuberculosis notified which was also the lowest ever recorded and for the fourth year in succession there were no deaths from this cause.

Nine cases of respiratory and fourteen cases of other forms of tuberculosis were reported as having recovered from the disease during 1962 and the numbers remaining on the register at the end of the year were as follows:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	175	201
Other Forms	16	16

MASS RADIOGRAPHY

During the year an x-ray survey was carried out by the No. 2 Mobile Unit of the Mass Radiography Service with the full co-operation of my department. The survey commenced with an industrial campaign from January to April, when 42 firms were visited. This was followed by a street campaign which lasted until July and which involved 109 stops.

A street-by-street campaign not only affords an opportunity for examinations to be made on some members of the public for the first time, but also makes it possible for x-ray facilities to be provided for people who are unable to reach a centre by reason of infirmity or who have a small business which cannot be left unattended. In many instances small firms are discovered in the course of the tour which have missed the larger industrial surveys.

Table 3 shows the numbers x-rayed.

3.

	Male	Female	Total
Industry 	5,222	1,911	7,133
Street Campaign 	1,689	5,489	7,178
Total	6,911	7,400	14,311

An interesting point is that in the street campaign 3,979 or 55.4% were x-rayed for the first time. This is an important factor as it indicates that the Mass Radiography service is not always x-raying the same people over again.

Tables 4, 5 and 6 give details of the findings of the survey.

4. Pulmonary tuberculosis requiring close clinic supervision or treatment.

Group	Number		Rate per 1,000	
	M	F	M	F
Industry	2	3	0.3	1.5
Streets	4	6	2.3	1.1

5. Pulmonary tuberculosis requiring out-patient supervision only.

Group	Number		Rate per 1,000	
	M	F	M	F
Industry	7	1	1.3	0.5
Streets	7	8	4.1	1.4

6. Neoplasms

Group	Number		Rate per 1,000	
	M	F	M	F
Industry	1	-	0.2	-
Streets	1	1	0.6	0.1

In his report on the survey the Medical Director considered the figures to be very satisfactory indicating a healthy anti-tuberculosis campaign in the town.

Malignant neoplasm discovered by Miniature Mass Radiography has always been low in Widnes and on this occasion the rate per 1,000 was lower than ever.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

A record of the work of the Public Health Department is as follows:-

No. of Premises visited	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,566
No. of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,345
Defects or Nuisances:	No. discovered		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,301
	No. abated		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250
No. of Notices Served	Informal		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	607
	Statutory		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	225
No. of Legal Proceedings taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

Premises kept under observation	No. of Premises
Factories	183
Food Premises	
General Grocers	136
Greengrocers (including those selling wet fish)	39
Fishmongers	3
Meat Shops	54
Bakers and Confectioners	12
Dairies	1
Fried Fish Shops	23
Sweet Shops	47
Licenced Premises, Cafes and Canteens	103
Wholesale	2
Manufacturing (other than retail)	6
Common Lodging Houses	3
Agricultural Premises	37
Shops (other than food)	404
Schools - Primary	15
Secondary	6
Further Education	2
Nursery	4
Special	1
Places of entertainment and recreation	56
Premises visited for investigation of infectious disease	25
Premises disinfected after infectious disease	12
Premises disinfested	115

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION -

There are fifteen closets attached to privy middens but they are situated in the rural part of the Borough where conversion is difficult owing to the absence of adequate sewers. There are seven waste water closets in existence and it is calculated that 15,373 houses are provided with fresh water closets.

REFUSE REMOVAL -

This work is carried out entirely by the Highways Department, for which purpose covered vehicles are used. There are fourteen ashpits attached to privies; the remaining houses in the Borough are provided with portable bins.

DISINFESTATION -

Thirty-nine houses belonging to the Corporation, sixty-six private dwellings, ten other premises were treated because of verminous infestation. In addition houses in clearance areas were inspected and where necessary disinfested prior to tenants' removal to Corporation houses.

RODENT CONTROL -

Two whole-time rodent operatives were employed by the Local Authority and carried out their work to the formula of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. A summary of the work carried out during the period is appended.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agri- cultur- al
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses (Inc. Coun cil houses)	All other including Business Premises	Total of Cols (1) (2) & (3)	
Number of properties in District	43	15,055	1,936	17,034	37
Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	11	303	78	392	-
(b) Survey under the Act	14	89	163	266	24
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	-
Total inspections carried out - including reinspec- tions	78	1,385	831	1,294	197
Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rats (Major	2	-	-	2	-
(a) Rats (Minor	9	261	153	423	12
(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice (Minor	5	80	14	99	-
Number of infested pro- perties (in Sect. IV) treated by the Local Authority	16	341	167	524	12
Total treatments carried out - including retreat- ments	16	341	167	524	48
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out			-		

Rodent control within the Borough has been efficiently maintained during the year. Sewer treatments are carried out systematically throughout the year in conjunction with surface work. A substantial proportion of the factories and agricultural premises within the Borough are under contract to the department and the remainder are kept under supervision and treated when necessary.

HOUSING ACTS 1936-57 -

The table set out below shows details of property represented for demolition or closure during 1962.

PROPERTY	Number of houses dealt with		
	Individual Houses		Clearance Areas
	Closure	Demolition	
23 Davies Street	1	-	-
61/65 Farnworth Street	-	3	-
2/4 Charlotte Street	-	2	-
15/17 Ann Street	-	2	-
3/51 Davies Street) 4 Irwell Street)	-	-	26
TOTAL:	1	7	26

It will be observed that one clearance area of 26 houses and 7 individual unfit houses were represented for demolition and one for closure during 1962. During this period 110 houses were demolished and 3 closed involving the displacement of 553 persons and 158 families.

New house construction by the Local Authority during 1962 was given as 89 houses and 8 flats.

The following table shows the number of unfit houses dealt with during the past 7 years:

Year	No. of houses represented	No. of houses closed	No. of houses demolished	No. of Families rehoused
1956	49	1	8	13
1957	123	7	51	51
1958	138	11	80	126
1959	29	8	140	82
1960	303	9	34	43
1961	47	14	59	98
1962	34	3	110	158

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE --

In the light of present legislation, and measured by the criterion of the Standards of Fitness of the 1957 Housing Act, houses in Widnes would appear to fall broadly into four main categories:-

- 1: Those fit in all respects and having the basic amenities.
- 2: Those older houses, structurally sound, free from serious dampness but lacking in the basic amenities.
- 3: Older houses, structurally poor, damp, sub-standard and unfit for habitation by reason of age and disrepair. These fall below the standard of Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957.
- 4: Finally, there is a fourth category for which no legislation appears to be completely appropriate. These are the older houses structurally poor, sub-standard in accommodation and amenity, but well maintained and in good repair.

In Widnes there are many houses falling within category (4), remaining

in the older parts of the town. Two factors have contributed to the survival of houses coming within this classification. A progressive and strict application of the provisions of the Public Health Acts, has resulted in a higher standard of maintenance and repair than the apparent life of the property would appear to justify. A steadily increasing number of these dwellings have become owner-occupied. It is now virtually impossible to represent a row of terraced houses without including a number that are owner-occupied. These houses are not capable of improvement, and are not structurally worthy of improvement.

Until the existing Standard of Fitness for dwellinghouses is revised, this class of property cannot readily be cleared, except by Compulsory Purchase procedure.

Housing conditions in Widnes are being kept constantly under review. Of the houses in the Borough 4,200 were built before 1875, and in January, 1962, it was considered that 2,000 of these were sub-standard. These were listed and a further detailed examination was made of the houses. By far the majority fell into the fourth category referred to in this report. In short they were well maintained and far better internally than their construction and external appearance would suggest.

Those houses contained in category (2) are in the main suitable for improvement. During the year 27 discretionary improvement grants were approved by the local authority, and in 24 cases the work was completed. In the case of standard grants 25 applications were approved during 1962.

Development in the past in Widnes, particularly in the West Bank area, was very uneven. Roomy, solidly built 19th Century terraced family houses exist side by side with poorly constructed, small congested artisan dwellings of the same period. This has led inevitably to scattered and small areas of clearance taking place throughout the town.

The problem of unfit houses remains one of the chief concerns of the Public Health Department. Although the number of houses demolished during the year was fairly high, it is my opinion that the rapid clearance of the remaining unfit houses in the Borough is essential if the improvement in public health is to be maintained.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES -

As a result of recent enforced and voluntary closures there are now only three common lodging houses in the Borough. One of these was registered for the first time in 1961 and its condition is very good. The other two are old but are adequately supervised and in fair condition.

Regular inspections are made and during the year public health inspectors made a total of 29 visits to these premises.

RENT ACT, 1957 -

This Act came into effect on the 6th June, 1957, and the following table shows some details of work carried out by the department from that date to the end of 1962.

	June, 1957 to Dec., 1962	1962
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair received	495	11
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair accepted	486	10
Undertakings accepted (on Form K)	286	6
Certificates of Disrepair issued	119	5
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled upon application	37	1
Applications for Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects (on Form O): by Tenants	5	-
by Landlords	4	2
Certificates granted: to Tenants	4	-
to Landlords	4	2

SWIMMING BATHS -

A new swimming bath owned by the Corporation, was completed and opened to the public in September, 1961.

The water supply is deep well from the Widnes Corporation mains and is treated with chlorine, soda and alum. There is continuous filtration with a turnover period of three hours. Samples of the water are taken from the bath at regular intervals and submitted for bacteriological examination. There were no unsatisfactory results from samples taken during the year.

WATER SUPPLY -

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality. The results of bacteriological examination and chemical analysis of samples of the water taken during the year are as follows:

	Bacteriological examinations			Chemical Analysis		
	No. taken	No. sat- isfactory	No. unsat- isfactory	No. taken	No. sat- isfactory	No. unsat- isfactory
Of the Raw Water	-	-	-	2	2	-
Of water going into supply where treatment is installed	654	654	-	12	12	-

All the dwellings in the Borough numbering 15,406 and an estimated population of 53,300 were supplied direct from public water mains.

SEWERAGE -

There is no sewerage works in the Borough and an area to the North of the Borough is not served by a main drainage system. An investigation into the whole of the town's sewerage system is in progress.

AIR POLLUTION AND SMOKE ABATEMENT

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 -

Domestic Smoke Control

The Council's first Smoke Control Order became operative on the 1st March, 1962. The many difficulties and problems that had arisen over unsatisfactory appliances were finally resolved.

Compliance with the Order was generally very good, but a few persistent offenders were warned that proceedings might be taken. These warnings were effective.

The area being large in extent and including over 3,000 dwellings, is a most effective unit of smoke control. The benefits were immediately apparent, in the almost total absence of smoke haze during the colder weather.

Later in the year the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Borough of Widnes (No. 2) Smoke Control Order. This Order covers an area of 452 acres and includes 824 dwellings. The area is an extension of the first one inwards towards the town centre.

It is considered that the amount of grant should be sufficient to meet seven tenths of the cost of an appliance capable of effectively burning a wider range of fuels than at present, including hard coke. The present limitation to a simple open fire appliance is not sufficient. This type of appliance does not always operate satisfactorily unless expensive incidental works are carried out. If, as appears to be the case, greater use must be made of hard cokes in the future, appliances should be fitted to burn these cokes; such as the openable stove and the underfloor draught inset.

Where open fire coke appliances have been operating efficiently, complaints have arisen of the excessive draughtiness of the rooms in which they are installed. The drawing of primary air from the room air is fundamentally unsound and sensibly diminishes the comfort level of the room in very cold weather.

RECORDINGS -

Although three volumetric instruments for recording smoke and sulphur dioxide were in use, two were in use for part of the year only.

The recordings obtained from the instruments are as follows:-

		Daily average SO ₂ concentration mcGms/cu. metre	Daily average Smoke concentration mcGms/cu. metre
12 months average:	Health Centre	296.6	135.9
7 months average:	Bankfield School	84	77
7 months average:	Fairfield School	189	249

Assessment of the two inch diameter smoke stains was carried out with a photo-electric reflectometer. Throughout the year daily meteorological recordings were kept.

The encouraging progress in reducing pollution of the air in the Borough has been maintained.

INDUSTRIAL -

A steady rate of progress has continued throughout the year in the reduction of smoke pollution from industrial sources. During 1962 the attention of industrialists was drawn to the provisions of the Clean Air Act, relating to the installation of furnaces capable of being operated without contravening the Dark Smoke (Permitted) Period Regulations. They were reminded that the defence of unsuitable equipment would no longer be available after July, 1963. The renewal or adaptation of boiler house equipment has shown progress during 1962.

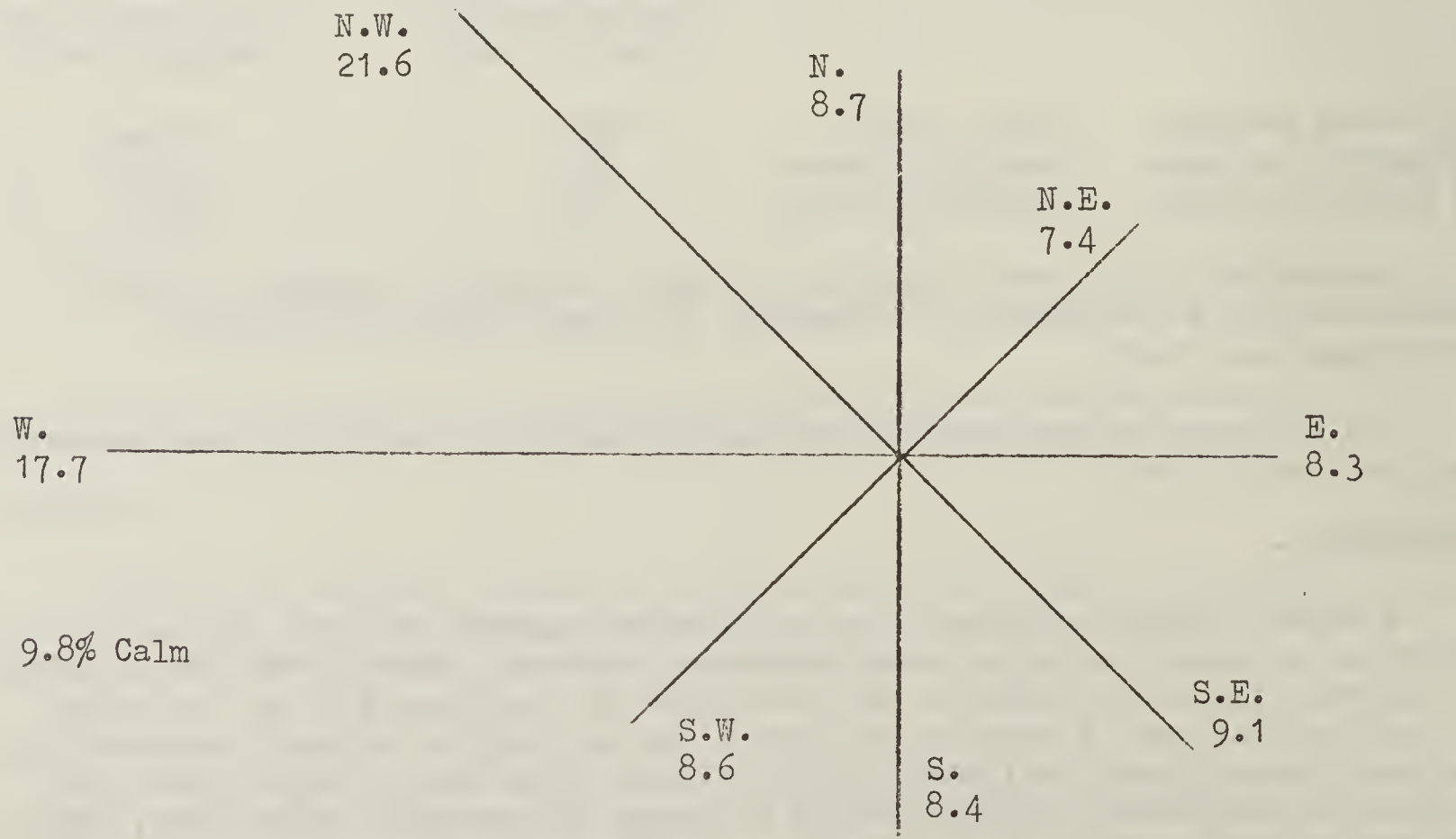
Complaints regarding odour and fumes arising from processes related to the chemical industry have arisen from time to time. In this respect the Alkali Works Inspector for this area and his assistant have been very helpful in investigating these complaints. Their co-operation and assistance have been appreciated by both this authority and the complainants.

Although, as in previous years, co-operation from the majority of industrial undertakings has been good, it is considered that there is still much room for improvement.

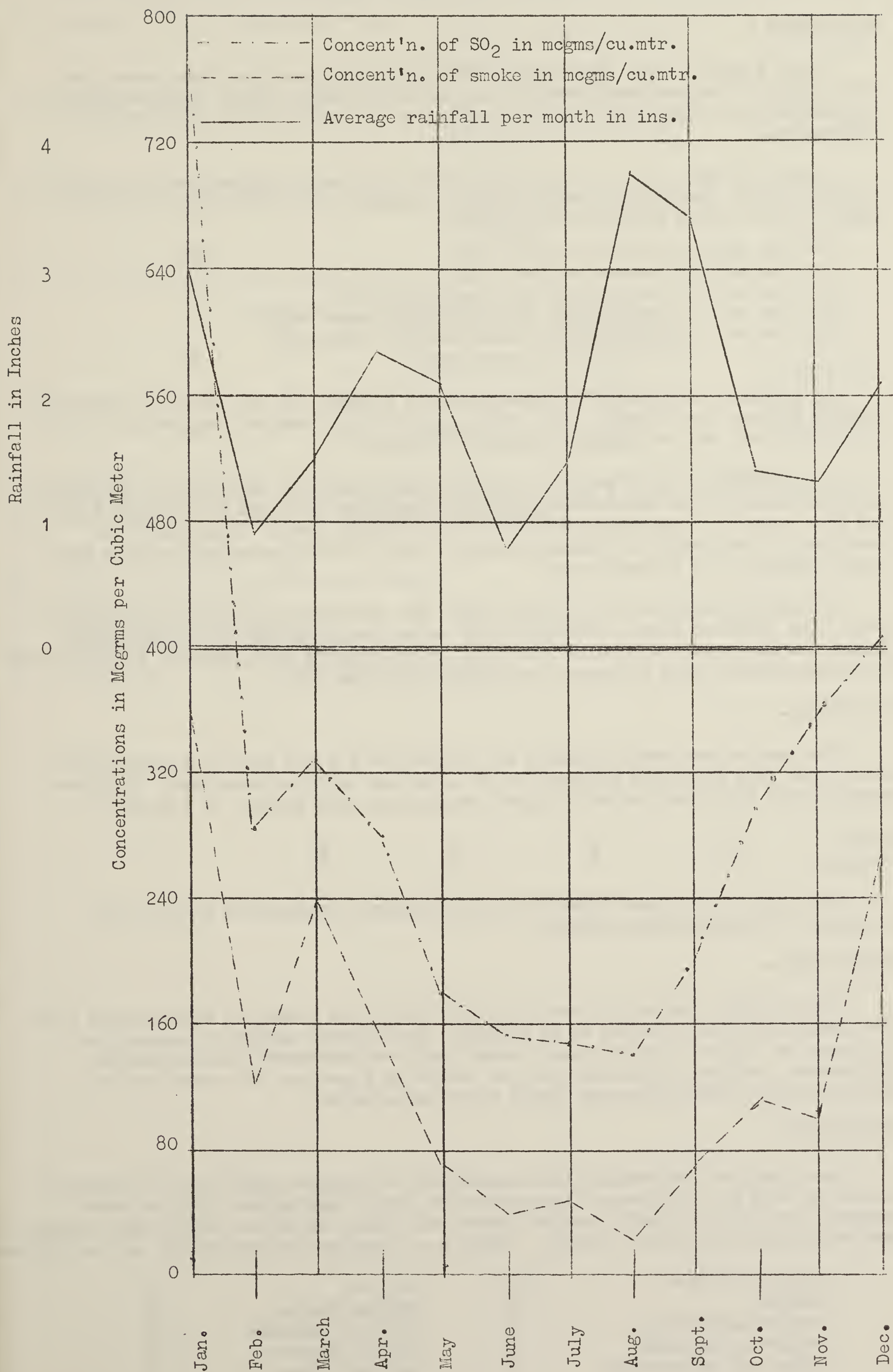
There are 49 major factories in the Borough, and the nature of their industries is tabulated below:-

Heavy Chemical (including Chlorine, Sulphuric Acid, Carbon Bisulphide, Sulphate Reduction, Sulphide etc.)	15
Foundries & Smelting Works (including Copper Smelters)	4
Soap	1
Asbestos Cement	2
Sawmills	4
Oil Blending	2
Insulating Materials & Light Engineering	2
Joinery Manufacturers	1
Gelatine, Animal Food, Offensive Trades	4
Fine Chemicals	4
Cement	1
Granite & Crushed Stone	1
Drum Manufacture	1
Paper Bags	1
Power Station	1
Fertiliser Manufacture	1
Meal Millers	1
Food Manufacture	1
Textiles	2

PERCENTAGE WIND DIRECTIONS, 1962



GRAPH SHOWING MONTHLY AVERAGES FROM
VOLUMETRIC INSTRUMENTS AND MONTHLY TOTAL RAINFALL



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

MILK SUPPLY -

Since January, 1954, Widnes has formed part of a Specified Area under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) No. 3 Order, 1953. This means that all dealers who retail milk in the Borough must sell their milk under special designation.

During the year five licences authorising the sale of pre-packed milk, from premises within the Borough, were issued. Licences now in existence and due to expire at the end of 1965 are as follows:-

For the sale of sterilised milk only	106
For the sale of pasteurised milk only	1
For the sale of pasteurised and sterilised milk	41
For the sale of pasteurised and tuberculin tested milk	1
For the sale of pasteurised, sterilised and tuberculin tested milk	28

In addition, one Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence and one Dealer's (Tuberculin Tested) Licence were issued. The total number of milk dealers registered at the end of the year was one hundred and seventy-eight.

One hundred and nine samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination under the methylene blue and phosphatase tests and four samples of sterilised milk for the turbidity test. These, with the exception of one sample of pasteurised milk which failed the methylene blue test, were reported to be satisfactory.

Seventy-two samples of milk were taken and submitted for analysis during the year. One informal sample contained 2.3% extraneous water but a corresponding formal sample proved to be unadulterated. Seven samples were reported to be genuine but sub-standard being deficient in solids other than fat.

ICE CREAM -

One hundred and seven premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream and during the year sixty-six inspections of shops and vehicles were made. Thirteen samples were taken for bacteriological examination with results as follows:-

Grade	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{3}{-}$	$\frac{4}{5}$
Samples				

Two iced-lollies were taken for bacteriological examination and one for analysis with satisfactory results.

OTHER FOODS -

Thirty-eight samples of food other than milk were taken for analysis and with two exceptions were reported to be genuine. An informal sample of sausage was deficient of 14% meat and a formal sample contained undeclared preservatives. Forty-three samples of gelatine and one sample of tap-water were submitted for bacteriological examination and found to be satisfactory.

INSPECTIONS -

Seven hundred and twenty-five inspections of premises where food is prepared, stored or sold and twenty-nine inspections of street trading and food delivery vehicles were made by public health inspectors during the year. Ninety-six informal and two formal notices were served. Details of inspections carried out are as follows:-

Retail Premises	521	Markets	60
Dairies	33	Mobile Traders	17
Food Manufacturing	17	Factory Canteens	23
Wholesale Premises	9	School Canteens	11
Cafes and Restaurants	51	Delivery Vans	12

PROSECUTIONS -

The following are details of prosecutions taken under the Act during the year.

1:	Section 2 Food & Drugs Act, 1955	Meat pie not of nature or quality demanded by the purchaser.	£10 fine and costs
2:	Section 2 Food & Drugs Act, 1955	Meat pie not of nature or quality demanded by the purchaser	£15 fine and costs
3:	Section 2 Food & Drugs Act, 1955	Mineral Water not of nature or quality demanded by the purchaser.	£5 fine and costs
4:	Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960		
	Regulation 6	(Cleanliness of equipment)	£10 fine
	" 19	(Facilities for washing food and equipment)	£10 fine
	" 20	(Lighting of food rooms)	Dismissed
	" 23	(Cleanliness of floors, walls, etc.)	£10 fine
	" 24	(Accumulation of refuse)	Dismissed

In addition to those mentioned above the following cases of alleged adulteration of food were investigated by members of the department but prosecution was considered to be either unnecessary or inadvisable.

- 1: Insect in packet of tea.
- 2: Piece of wood in potato crisp packet.
- 3: Insect in ice-lolly.
- 4: Piece of metal in sausage.
- 5: Insect in meat and potato pie.
- 6: Aluminium foil cap inside bottle of milk.

UN SOUND FOOD -

The following unwholesome foodstuffs were condemned during the year:-

Food	lbs.	ozs.	Pints	Articles
Evaporated Milk	-	-	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	-
Tinned Fruit	61	15	-	-
Tinned Vegetables	27	5	-	-
Tinned Tomatoes	9	3	-	-
Minced Beef	2	-	-	-
Soup	9	9	-	-
Corned Mutton	1	6	-	-
Tinned Steak	2	-	-	-
Corned Beef	52	15	-	-
Luncheon Meat	33	4	-	-
Cooked Ham	179	6	-	-
Veal	6	-	-	-
Tongue	16	6	-	-
Baked Beans	2	-	-	-
Tinned Salmon	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-
Tomatoes	3	-	-	-
Fish Paste	8	-	-	-
Tinned Pilchards	6	10	-	-
Chicken	4	-	-	-
Chopped Pork	44	-	-	-
Shoulder Steak	82	-	-	-
Hindquarter Beef	48	-	-	-
Forequarter Beef	46	-	-	-
Mutton	15	-	-	-
Meringue Base	1	12	-	-
Sultanas	2	+	-	-
Tomato Juice	-	8	-	-
Cream	-	6	-	-
Casserole Meat	1	-	-	-
Hamburger Patties	-	6	-	-
Chopped Ham	4	15	-	-
Steak & Kidney Pudding	2	-	-	-
Orange Juice	1	3	-	-
Tinned Milk Pudding	4	6	-	-
Solid Pack Apples	72	-	-	-
Packets Frozen Food	-	-	-	107

FOOD SAMPLING -

The following statement shows the number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the results of the analysis.

Sample of	No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine	Remarks
Milk	72	71	1	Informal sample contained 2.3% extraneous water
Ground Almonds	1	1	-	
Beef Sausage	1	-	1	Informal sample was deficient of 14% meat
Mayonaise	1	1	-	
Glace Cherries	1	1	-	
Mint Vinegar	1	1	-	
Imitation Raspberry Extract	1	1	-	
Strawberry Flavouring	1	1	-	
Lolly Ice	1	1	-	
Beef & Tongue	1	1	-	
Pork Sausage	4	3	1	A formal sample contained undeclared preservatives
Cochineal	1	1	-	
Potato Crisps	1	1	-	
French Capers in Wine	1	1	-	
Tea	3	3	-	
Beef Suet	1	1	-	
Nutmeg	1	1	-	
Potted Salmon	1	1	-	
Lard	1	1	-	
Corned Beef	1	1	-	
Almond Marzipan	1	1	-	
Luncheon Meat	1	1	-	
Strawberry Jam	1	1	-	
Creamed Rice Pudding	1	1	-	
Christmas Pudding	1	1	-	
Mincemeat	1	1	-	
Curry Powder	1	1	-	
Instant Coffee	1	1	-	
Pure Dairy Cream	1	1	-	
Gin	1	1	-	
Whisky	4	4	-	

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1: INSPECTIONS -

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	167	57	14	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	11	3	1	-
TOTAL	183	63	15	-

2: CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND -

	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	12	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	15	-	4	-

3: OUTWORK -

There were no outworkers employed in the Borough during the year.

